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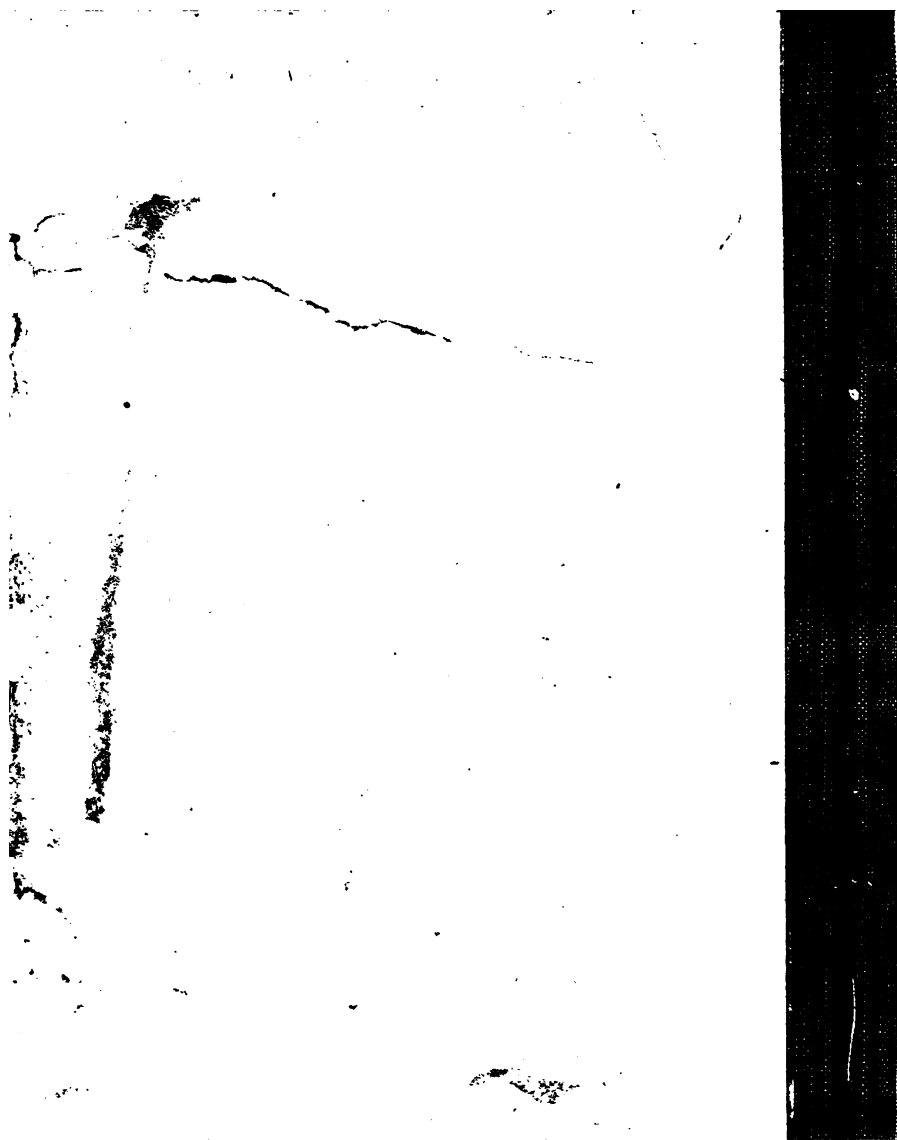
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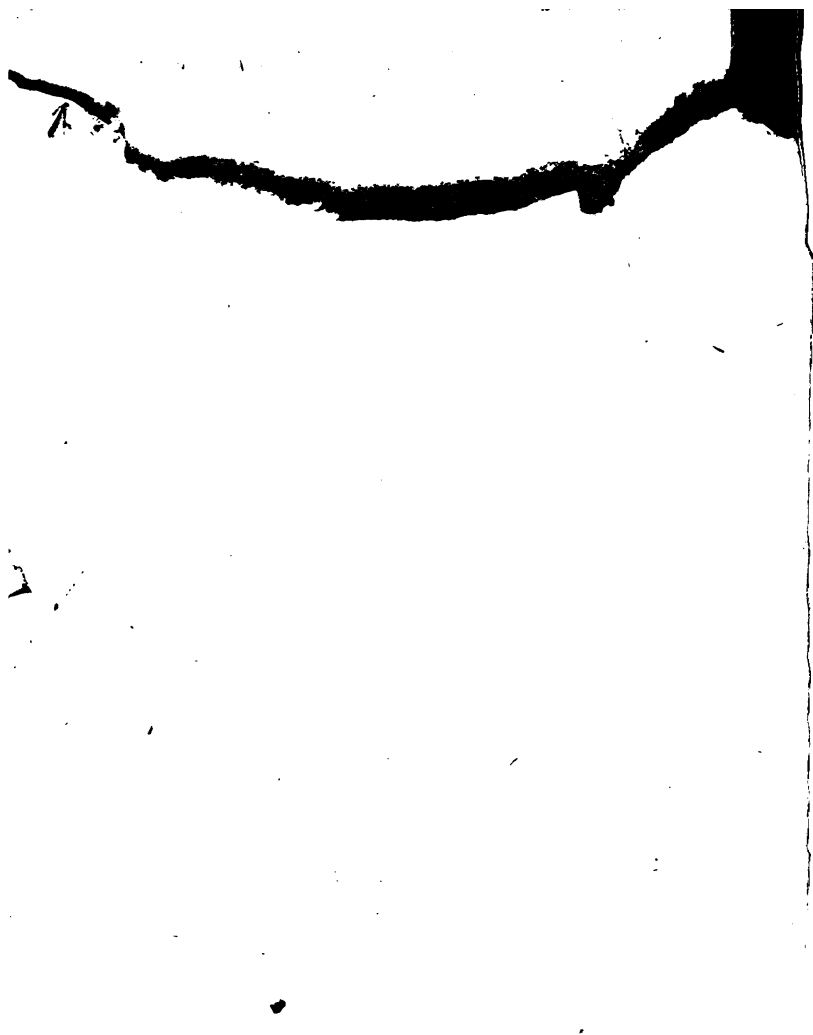


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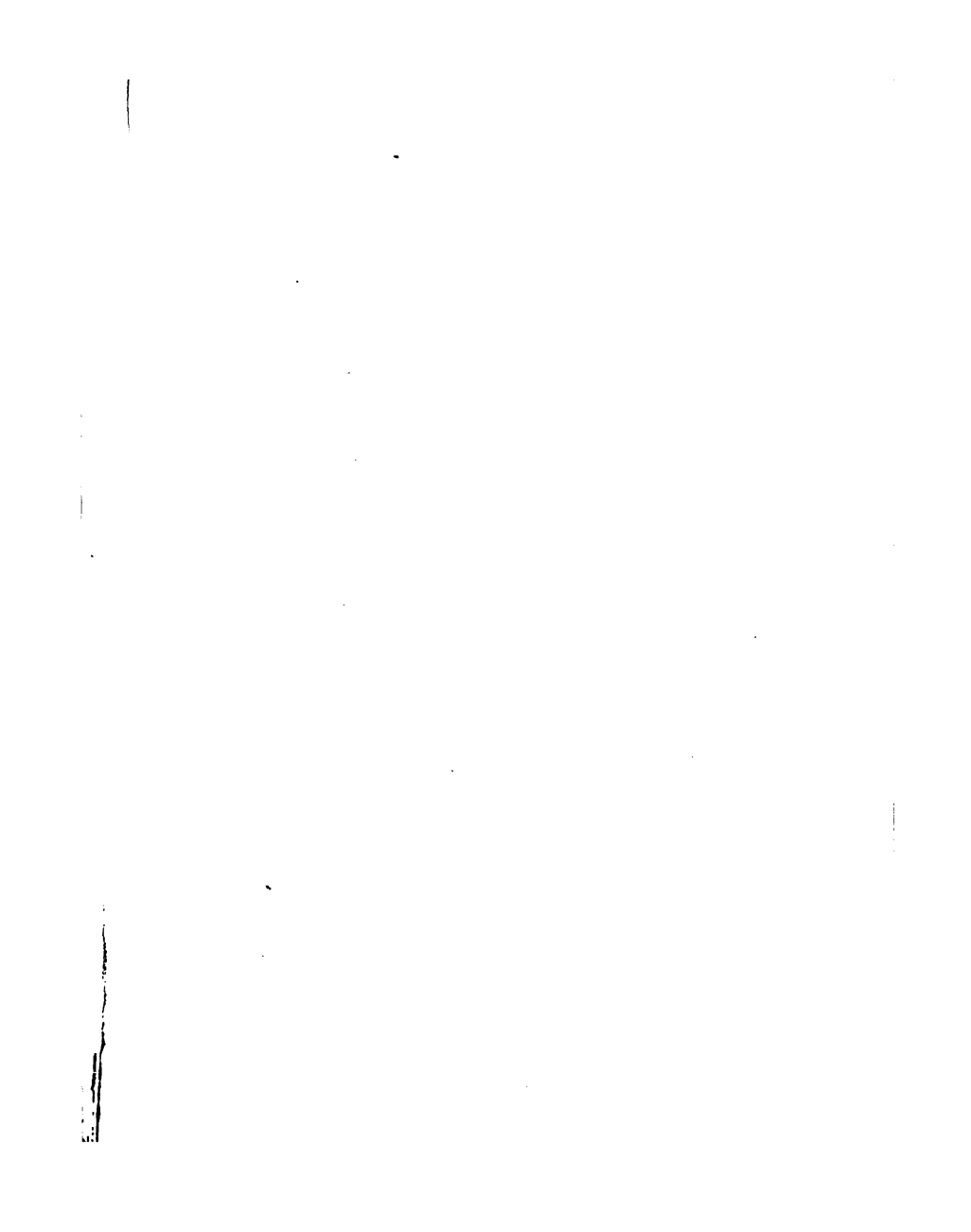
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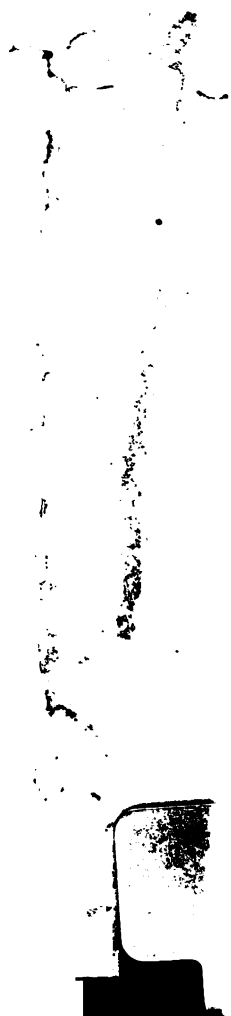
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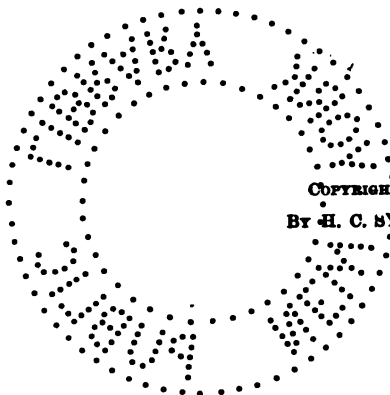




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PREFACE.

A FAIR knowledge of the contents of these Tables can easily be acquired by an average pupil in ninety days.

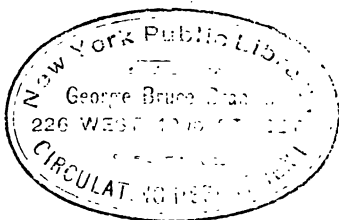
This knowledge is the substantial fruit he must gather from the use of any text-book. He must know these facts, and few more are required to establish his proficiency before any Board of Examiners.

With this knowledge, the study of Grammar is easy and attractive, and proficiency is quickly acquired in a subject usually found to be very difficult and uninteresting.

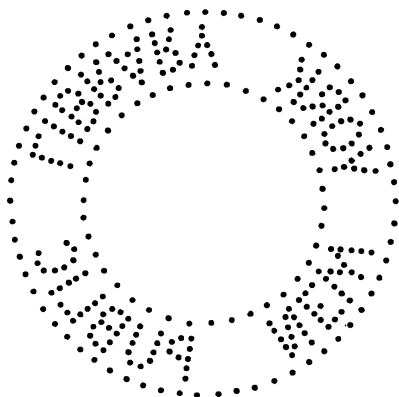
The school text-books on English Grammar are largely filled with confusing dissertations on the special and varied use of words, but such matter seems to belong rather to a study of Rhetoric.

H. C. SYMONDS.

VIRGUN SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.



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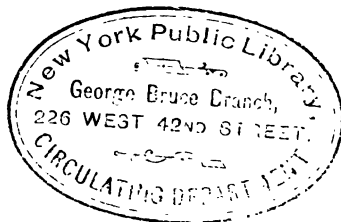
" (Complex in Subject).

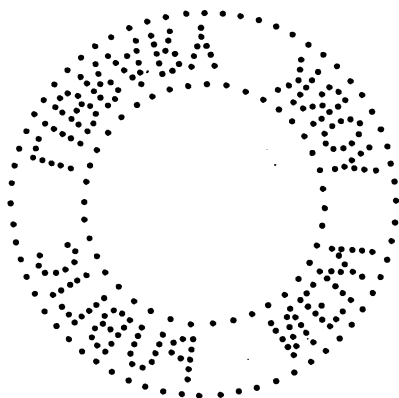
" (" in Predicate).

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I.—Grammar (its subdivisions).

GRAMMAR is the science that investigates the principles of language in general, and teaches the art of applying the principles to a particular language.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR teaches the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly.

Language is the means by which we express our thoughts, and is of two kinds—spoken and written.

The *elements* of *spoken* language are vocal and articulate sounds.

The elements of written language are characters used to represent these sounds.

Grammar is divided into five parts.

Orthoëpy, which treats of *sounds*.

Orthography, “ “ *letters*.

Etymology, “ “ *words*.

Syntax, “ “ *sentences*.

Prosody, “ “ *versification*.

Things awaken thoughts—Thoughts are expressed in words—Things, thoughts and words are convertible.

II.—Orthoëpy.

ORTHOËPY is that part of grammar which treats of the *sounds* of the human voice and of the methods of representing them by letters.

There are about *forty* distinct sounds of the human voice.

VOCAL sounds are produced by the organs of voice (the larynx and its appendages), and are represented in written language by the following letters, called *Vowels*:

a,	having 1 sound,	fate, fast, fall, fat.
e,	" 2 "	mete, met.
i,	" 2 "	pine, pin.
o,	" 3 "	note, not, move.
u,	" 3 "	tube, tub, full.

ARTICULATE sounds are made with the organs of speech (tongue, teeth, lips, palate), and are represented by the following letters, called *Consonants*.

Liquids—l, m, n, r.

Double Consonants—x, z.

Sibilants—s, h.

Mutes { Labials—p, b, f, v.

{ Dentals—t, d.

{ Palatals—c, g, j, k, q.

W and Y are sometimes vowels—sometimes consonants.

III.—Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY is that part of grammar which treats of letters and of the method of combining them into syllables and words.

A *letter* is a character used to represent an elementary sound of the human voice ; its *name* is that by which it is called ; its *power* is the effect it has, singly or in combination with other letters, in forming words.

A *syllable* is so much of a word as can be uttered by one impulse of the human voice. Words are classified as to the number of syllables into

Monosyllables,	words of one syllable.
Dissyllables,	“ two syllables.
Trisyllables,	“ three “
Polysyllables,	“ many “

Syllabication is the art of dividing a word into its proper syllables.

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels into one sound.

The number of syllables in a word equals the number of vowels, diphthongs, or triphthongs.

VI.—Accent.

Accent is the superior force of the voice upon a particular syllable of a word.

Monosyllables have no accent, but are often emphasized.

The *Ultima* is the last syllable of a word.

The *Penult* is the syllable preceding the last.

The *Antepenult* is the syllable preceding the penult.

If there be more than three syllables in a word, the *others* are named in order, as 1°, 2°, 3°.

The tendency of the English is to throw the accent as far from the last syllable as is possible, and the accent often determines the *use* of the word.

Nouns and Adjectives throw the accent back to the beginning of a word.

Verbs throw it forward to the end of a word.

Primary Accent is on the root of a word.

Secondary Accent is on the prefix or suffix.

Marks of accent are as follows:

Acute ' — Grave ` — Circumflex ^.

VII.—Abbreviations.

Abbreviations are one or more letters used to stand for words in common use.

Adj.	adjective.	e. g.	for example.
Adv.	adverb.	et al.	and others.
Ans.	answer.	ex.	example.
A. B.	Bachelor of Arts.	Hon.	Honorable.
Acc't.	account.	i. e.	that is.
A. M.	Master of Arts.	Int.	interest.
A. M.	forenoon.	J. P.	justice of the peace.
Am't.	amount.	Jr.	junior.
Anon.	anonymous.	Lat.	latitude.
Atty.	attorney.	L. S.	place of the seal.
Bal.	balance.	M. C.	Member of Congress.
B. C.	before Christ.	M. D.	Doctor of medicine.
Co.	company, county.	Messrs.	gentlemen.
Cr.	credit, creditor.	Ms.	manuscript.
D. D.	Doctor of divinity.	N. B.	take notice.
Do.	the same.	pp.	pages.
Dr.	Doctor, debtor.	P. M.	afternoon, Postmaster.

Names of Months—of States—of Countries and a long list of familiar words.

VIII.—Elocution.

ELOCUTION consists in correct *pronunciation* and in the proper *management* of the voice in speaking, and requires that attention be paid to :

Enunciation, which requires that every letter or syllable be distinctly uttered.

Pitch, which requires that the voice be not too high or too low, too varied or too monotonous.

Accent, which requires a particular stress to be laid on a syllable.

Quantity, which relates to the relative time of pronouncing a syllable, as *long* or *short*.

Emphasis, which means the greater stress of voice on some word or words.

Pauses, which are cessations of the voice to permit the speaker to take breath, or the hearer to comprehend the meaning better.

Tones, which are modulations of the voice to express the feelings or emotions.

IX.—Etymology.

ETYMOLOGY is that part of grammar which treats of *words*, their *classifications* and their *derivations*.

A *word* is an articulate sound, used by common consent as the sign of an idea.

Words are classified as to *formation*—as to *form*—as to *use*.

As to *formation* (the manner in which they are formed), they are Primitive or Derivative, Simple or Compound.

As to *form* (the forms they may take), they are Inflected or Uninflected.

As to *use*, into nine classes (Parts of Speech).

Primitive—not derived from any other word in the same language.

Derivative—derived from some other word.

Simple—not combined with any other word.

Compound—made up of two or more words.

Inflected—Undergoing change of form or termination to express its *Accidents*.

Uninflected—undergoing no change.

X.—Use of Words.

The **USE** of words, grammatically considered, has no reference to the spelling or to the common application, but refers to the use made of a word to express the thought at the time being.

Words, according to their *use*, are :

Nouns, if they be the names of persons, places or things.

Verbs, if they denote action, being or state of a subject.

Adjectives, if they denote a quality pertaining to a noun.

Adverbs, if they denote a condition pertaining to a verb.

Prepositions, if they bring a noun in the objective case in relation to some other word.

Conjunctions, if they connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences in one expression.

Pronouns are words used instead of nouns.

Articles are words used to limit *nouns*.

Interjections are words used to express emotion.

SUBSTANTIVE is a word used to mean anything (noun, pronoun, phrase, clause or mark) which has the grammatical construction of a noun.

Adjunct means a *preposition and its object*.

XI.—Parsing.

PARSING is the art of resolving a sentence into its elements—parts of speech—and is Etymological or Syntactical.

Etymological parsing consists in stating to which Class a word belongs, and in stating its Accidents or Properties.

Syntactical parsing consists in stating in addition thereto, the relation the word bears to other words, and in then giving the Rule of Syntax.

PARTS OF SPEECH are the nine classes into which words are arranged for grammatical *use*.

INFLECTED WORDS.

The Noun has *person, gender, number, and case*.

The Pronoun has “ “ “ “

The Verb has voice, mood, tense, person and number.

The Adjective has degrees of comparison (pos., comp., sup.).

The Adverb has degrees of comparison (pos., comp., sup.).

The Article, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection are not inflected.

The person, gender, number, case, voice, mood, tense and degrees are called Accidents or Properties of words.

XII.—Nouns (Classes and Definitions.)

A **NOUN** is the name of any person or place or anything which is an object of thought.

The two great classes of nouns are :

Proper Noun—a name applied to a particular individual person, place or thing.

Common Noun—a name applied to all things of the same kind.

Common nouns are divided into :

Class Nouns—names applied to a class of objects.

Collective Nouns—names, which, in the singular number, express many.

Abstract Nouns—names of qualities, which the mind conceives of as apart from or connected with an object.

Verbal Nouns—names of actions.

Diminutives—names of objects of small size.

Materials—names of metals, woods, etc.

Compound Nouns—names formed by the union of two or more words.

Complex Nouns—names of persons, embracing their title, their given name, their name.

XIII.—Nouns (Person and Gender.)

PERSON is that property of a noun or pronoun which denotes if it is—

The *speaker*, when it is said to be in First person.

The *person spoken to*, when it is said to be in Second person.

The person or thing spoken of, when it is said to be in Third person.

A noun is seldom in First or Second person, but, if so used, it is generally in apposition with a personal pronoun.

GENDER is that property of a noun or pronoun, by which it denotes the sex of an object.

Masculine gender denotes that the object is of *male* sex.

Feminine gender denotes that the object is of *female* sex.

Neuter gender denotes that the object is *without sex*.

Common gender denotes that the sex of the object is not known, but may be *male or female*.

Distinctions of gender are made—1st, by a different word ; 2d, by a difference of termination ; 3d, by prefixing a distinguishing word.

Collective nouns are neuter, when reference is made to the aggregate, but take the gender appropriate, when reference is to the individuals.

XIV.—Nouns (Numbers).

NUMBER is that property of a noun or pronoun by which it denotes *one* or *more than one*.

The *Singular* number denotes that one is meant.

The *Plural* number denotes that more than one is meant.

The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular.

Some nouns form their plural irregularly.

“ “ have both regular and irregular plural.

“ “ are used in the singular only.

“ “ are used in the plural only.

“ “ are alike in both numbers.

Foreign words follow the law of their own language.

Letters, Marks and Figures add *'s* to the singular.

Collective nouns, expressing many as one whole, are singular; expressing many as individuals, are plural.

Compound nouns in *ful* form the plural regularly; others pluralize the important words.

Proper nouns with *title* and numeral pluralize the *name*, but, with title only, pluralize the *title*.

XV.—Nouns (Case).

CASE is that property of a noun or pronoun that denotes its relations to other words.—

The *Nominative* and *Objective* cases of nouns being alike in form, the case can only be determined from the relation.

A noun in the nominative case may be:

1st the subject of a finite verb.

2d the predicate of a finite verb.

3d in apposition with a substantive in Nominative case.

4th, used *absolutely* or *independently*.

A noun in the objective case may be:

1st the object of a transitive verb in active voice.

2d the object of a preposition, expressed or implied.

3d in apposition with a substantive in objective case.

4th the subject of an infinitive mood.

5th the predicate of an infinitive mood.

6th used to denote *time*, *value*, *weight*, *measure*.

The *Possessive* case is generally formed by adding 's to the nominative, but, if the nominative ends in an s sound, the apostrophe only is added.

XVI.—Pronouns (Classes).

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun or substantive, to prevent a too frequent use of the latter.

There are four classes of pronouns.

Personal—which indicates by its form the person or thing for which it stands.

Relative—which relates to a substantive called its *antecedent* and connects its clause with that antecedent.

Interrogative—these are *who, which, what*, when they are used in asking questions.

Adjective—these are sometimes called *Pronominal Adjectives* and serve a double purpose; to stand instead of a noun and to qualify a substantive.

Pronouns have *person, gender, number, case*.

Pronouns must agree in person, gender and number with their antecedents.

To the foregoing may be added.

Emphatic Pronouns—Nominative or Objective case of Compound personal pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns—Objective case of Compound personal pronouns.

Reciprocal pronouns—one another: each other.

XVII.—Pronouns (Personal.)

The PERSONAL pronouns, declined, are:—

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
I	mine	me	we	ours	us
thou	thine	thee	ye, you	yours	you
he	his	him	they	theirs	them
she	hers	her	"	"	"
it	its	it	"	"	"
one	one's	one	ones	ones'	ones

Some grammars make two forms to the possessive case of the personal pronouns. *Mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, not followed by noun expressed are personal pronouns in the possessive case. *My, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, being followed by a noun expressed, are possessive adjective pronouns.

The COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUNS are:—

1st per.	myself	ourselves	ourselves.
2d "	thyself	yourself	yourselves.
3d "	himself	herself itself	themselves.

XVIII.—Pronouns (it, thou, you, one).

The word **IT** is used in many ways.

- 1st—to stand instead of a neuter noun.
- 2d—as the *indefinite subject* of the verb *to be* followed by a predicate in any person or number.
- 3d—as the indefinite predicate of the verb *to be* in interrogative sentences.
- 4th—as the *introductory subject* of such verbs as *to be*, *to happen*, *to seem* and *to appear*, when, in affirmative sentences, they are followed by a substantive clause or phrase, which is the true subject of the verb.
- 5th—as the *indefinite subject* of a verb used to denote some general act.
- 6th—as a mere *expletive* word.

THOU is now seldom used, except in prayers and invocations, or by Quakers.

YOU is in general use for the 2d personal pronoun in both Singular and Plural.

ONE as a personal pronoun refers to person indefinitely.

XIX.—Pronouns (Relative).

THE SIMPLE RELATIVE PRONOUNS, declined, are:—

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>	
who	whose	whom	same in plural.
which	whose	which	“ “ “

What, That, As, are indeclinable.

Who relates to persons only.

Which relates to inferior animals, things without life, and occasionally to persons.

That relates to persons or to things, and is used to prevent too frequent use of *who* and *which*, also when antecedent includes persons and things.

As is a Relative Pronoun after *such, same, much, many*.

THE COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS are:—

whoever,	whosoever,	whoso.
whichever,	whichever,	
whatever,	whatsoever,	

These are declined as the simple relatives, with *ever* or *soever* added.

The *Compound Relatives* and *What* contain or imply both a relative and its antecedent.

XX.—Pronouns (Interrogative).

The INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are *who*, *which*, *what* when they are used in asking questions. Other pronouns, though used in making interrogative sentences, are not, themselves, interrogative pronouns.

They are declined as the relatives *who*, *which*, *what*.

Who as an interrogative refers to the *person*.

Which “ “ “ “ *name*.

What “ “ “ “ *occupation*.

Who as an interrogative is always used disjunctively, and is parsed in the same manner as a substantive.

Which and *what* are sometimes used disjunctively and then parsed as substantives; and sometimes used conjunctively, when they are parsed as adjectives, and are called *interrogative adjective pronouns*.

Interrogative words (interrogative pronouns or interrogative adverbs) generally begin the sentence, but questions are otherwise asked by placing the Subject *after* the Verb.

XXI.—Pronouns (Adjective).

The ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS are sometimes called Pronominal adjectives, and are of four classes.

- 1st. *Possessives*—my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their. These are always used with a noun expressed, and should be called *possessive adjectives*.
- 2d. *Distributives*—each, every, either, neither. These are always in 3d person singular.
- 3d. *Demonstratives*—this, that, these, those, yon, former, latter, which.
- 4th. *Indefinites*—none, some, any, other, all, another, many, several, such.

The Distributives, Demonstratives and Indefinites are sometimes used to qualify a noun expressed; are parsed as adjectives and should be called *distributive, demonstrative* or *indefinite adjectives*. They are sometimes used as substantives, are parsed as such, and should then be called *distributive, demonstrative* or *indefinite pronouns*.

The Inflection of Substantive words is DECLENSION.

XXII.—Adjectives (Classes, Accidents).

The **ADJECTIVE** is a word used to qualify a substantive and to modify its simple meaning.

Several adjectives may qualify the same substantive.

The same adjective may qualify several substantives.

The important classes of adjectives are :

Common—expressing a quality, property, situation.

Proper—derived from a proper name.

Participial—derived from a participle or a participle used as an adjective.

Numeral— { Cardinal, answering to *how many*.
 { Ordinal, “ “ *which one*.
 { Multiplicative, as double, fourfold, etc.

Pronominal—as treated of in Table XXI.

COMPARISON is the change of form or termination an adjective or adverb undergoes to express the higher or lower degrees of quality.

Positive degree expresses the quality simply.

Comparative degree expresses quality in higher or lower degree.

Superlative degree expresses quality in highest or lowest degree.

Comparison may be { Regular (terminational or ad-
verbial).
Irregular—Defective.

XXIII.—Adjectives (Comparison).

The COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES is effected in one of the three forms :

Regular— { by adding *er* and *est* to the *positive*.
 { by using *more* and *most*, or *less* and *least*.

Irregular—by using a different word to express each degree of quality.

Defective—in that some permit only *one* and some only *two* degrees of comparison.

REGULAR COMPARISON.

Adjectives of one syllable are generally compared by adding to the positive *er* to form the comparative, and *est* to form the superlative. Adjectives of more than two syllables are generally compared by placing *more* or *less* before the positive to form the comparative, and *most* or *least* to form the superlative.

Adjectives of two syllables generally permit both forms.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Positive.....	Good	Bad, ill	Little	Much, many	Late	Fore.
Comparative...	Better	Worse	Less	More	Later	Former.
Superlative.....	Best	Worst	Least	Most	Last	First.

XXIV.—Adnominal Qualifiers.

Whatever qualifies the meaning of a Substantive, performs the office of an adjective and is called an **ADNOMINAL QUALIFIER**.

- 1st. *Article* limits the signification of a *noun*.
- 2d. *Adjective* qualifies the meaning of a *substantive*.
- 3d. *Adjective Pronoun* qualifies the meaning of a *substantive*.
- 4th. *Participle* qualifies the meaning of a *substantive* and at same time retains its *verb power*.
- 5th. *Infinitive Mood*, when governed by a noun, is essentially the object of an action implied in such noun.
- 6th. *Appositive* noun has force of a descriptive adjective.
- 7th. *Possessive Case* of a noun may be :
 An adjective qualifier, describing the meaning ;
 A subjective genitive, expressing who acts ;
 An objective genitive, expressing object of an act ;
 A predicative genitive, expressing a predication ;
 An appositive genitive, expressing quality of the noun.
- 8th. *Adjunct* to a noun has force of a descriptive adjective.
- 9th. *Relative Clause* essentially qualifies the antecedent of the relative pronoun in the clause.

XXV.—Verbs (Definition, Accidents).

A **VERB** is a word expressing *action, being* or *state* definitely or indefinitely as to the person and number of its subject.

If it expresses the action *de-finite-ly*, it is called a Finite verb, and agrees in person and number with a substantive in the nominative case, called its *Subject*.

If it expresses action, being or state *in-de-finite-ly*, it is an *Infinitive Mood* or a *Participle*.

The **ACCIDENTS** of verbs are *voice, mood, tense, person* and *number*.

The changes of form or terminations which verbs undergo to express their accident, is called **CONJUGATION**. This is sometimes called *inflection*, but this term applies to all changes which inflected words undergo to express their accidents.

The **PRINCIPAL PARTS** of a verb are five. 1st. *Present Infinitive* ; 2d. *Present Indicative* ; 3d. *Past Indicative* ; 4th. *Present Participle* ; 5th. *Past Participle*, all in common form.

XXVI.—Verbs (Conjugation).

The *Forms of Conjugation* are :

Common or *Active*, as in model verbs in grammars ;

Progressive, formed by adding the *Present Participle* of the given verb to the verb *to be* in all its parts ;

Passive, formed by adding the *Past Participle* of the given verb to the verb *to be* in all its parts ;

Negative, formed by placing *not* after the verb in simple tenses, and after the first auxiliary in the compound tenses ;

Interrogative, formed by placing the *subject* after the verb in simple tenses and after the first auxiliary in compound tenses ;

Negative-Interrogative, formed by placing the *subject and not* after the verb in simple tenses and after the first auxiliary in the compound tenses ;

Solemn, formed by making the third person singular of the present indicative end in *th* or *eth* ;

Emphatic, formed by using as auxiliaries, *do* for the present indicative, and *did* for the past indicative.

XXVII.—Verbs (Classification).

Verbs are classified, as to *USE* into *transitive*, *intransitive*, and *attributive*—as to *FORM* into *regular*, *irregular* and *defective*.

- A **TRANSITIVE VERB** represents an act as passing over from a subject to an object, and in the *active voice* must have a substantive in the objective case.
- An **INTRANSITIVE VERB** represents the *being* or *state* of the subject or Simply an act not done to anything.
- An **ATTRIBUTIVE VERB** connects an attributive (noun, adjective, participle) with its subject.
- A **REGULAR VERB** forms its *past indicative* and its *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present infinitive active.
- An **IRREGULAR VERB** does not form its past indicative *and* its past participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present.
- A **DEFECTIVE VERB** is wanting in some of its parts.
A verb consists essentially of two parts, the *Copula* and the *Attribute*.

XXVIII.—Verbs (Auxiliary).

The AUXILIARY VERBS, by help of which other verbs are inflected, are :

DO—which is usual in the present and past tenses indicative active to conjugate verbs in the *emphatic, negative, interrogative, and negative-interrogative* forms.

BE—which is used in all its parts to conjugate verbs in *progressive* and *passive* forms.

HAVE—which is used in the present and past tenses indic. active, and in present participle active, to conjugate verbs in *perfect* tenses.

SHALL, WILL, which are used to conjugate the *future* tenses of the indicative mood.

MAY, CAN, MUST, which are used to conjugate the *present* tenses of the potential mood.

MIGHT, COULD, SHOULD, WOULD, which are used to conjugate the *past* tenses of the potential mood.

We name a verb by stating the *present infinitive* of the common form.

XXIX.—Verbs (Voice of).

VOICE is that property of a verb which shows the relation of the subject to the action expressed by the verb.

If the *Subject acts*, the verb is said to be in the *Active Voice*.

If the *Subject is acted upon*, is *passive*, the verb is said to be in the *Passive Voice*.

Only *Transitive Verbs* have *Voice*.

Transitive verbs permit the verb to be in the active voice, by which the *subject* of the action becomes the *important* word, or in the passive voice, by which the *object* of the action becomes the *important* word.

Transitive verbs make *transitive sentences*, whether the verb be in the active or passive voice.

Certain verbs require a *complement*, a word which is necessary to the verbs to complete the meaning conveyed in their use.

The complement of a Trans. Verb is a substantive, which, in the active voice, is the *object*.

The complement of an Attributive Verb is a noun, adj. or part.

XXX.—Verbs (Intransitive).

The same word may, at one time, be a transitive verb, and, at another time, an intransitive verb.

Verbs, ordinarily intransitive, become transitive :

- 1st. When followed by a *preposition* which unites with the verb to render the sentence transitive.
- 2d. When followed by a noun in the objective case (Cognate Objective) having a kindred signification to the action expressed by the verb.
- 3d. When the verb is used in a *causative* sense.

The following rules will enable one to determine if the verb be transitive :

- 1st. If the verb is in the *passive voice*, it must necessarily be a transitive verb.
- 2d. If the verb is *not* in the passive voice, make what seems to be its object the subject of the same verb in the passive form, and make its subject the object of the preposition *by*, and if the meaning in each case is the same, the verb is a transitive verb in the active voice.

XXXI.—Moods (Finite).

MOOD is the mode or manner of expressing the signification of the verb with respect to person and number of the subject.

The **FINITE MOODS** are :

Indicative—which declares the fact as complete or incomplete in *present, past* or *future* time.

Potential—which declares, not the fact simply, but the *possibility, liberty, power, will* or *obligation* of the subject with respect to it.

Subjunctive—which is shown by its *form*, and declares what is desirable or contingent, and it implies both *futurity* and *doubt*.

Imperative—which expresses a *command* or *entreaty*.

Every complete sentence must have a verb in one of these moods, having a subject-nominative in the 1st, 2d or 3d person, and in the singular or plural number.

Many writers on grammar think the verb of a dependent clause to be in the subjunctive mood, if the clause is connected by a subordinating conjunction.

XXXII.—Moods (Infinitive, Participial).

The moods, in which action, being or state is expressed indefinitely as to the person and number of the subject, are :

INFINITIVE, which expresses a fact, as complete or incomplete, not in itself, but with reference to some other word, on which the infinitive depends or by which it is said to be governed.

The subject of the word on which the infinitive depends, is the subject of the action expressed by the infinitive.

To, called the *sign* of an infinitive mood, precedes the verb, unless the verb follow *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *let* and the several auxiliary verbs.

PARTICIPIAL—which is a part of the verb, that is used in various ways.

1st. As a verb in forming many compound tenses.

2d. As an adjective to qualify a substantive.

3d. As a sort of verbal noun.

Participles, however used, retain their verb power.

XXXIII.—Tenses (Definition, Formation).

Tenses are the changes of form or termination which verbs undergo to point out the distinctions of time, which is Present, Past, or Future.

Tenses are Simple or Compound.

SIMPLE TENSES have no auxiliaries, and are Prest. Inf., Prest. Indic., Past Indic., Present Part., Past Part., Pres. Subj., and Imperative.

COMPOUND TENSES are, by the use of auxiliaries, formed from the Principal Parts, and these with the simple tenses, are :

Present.	Past.	Future.
Present-perfect.	Past perfect.	Future-perfect.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

Present Infinitive gives—Fut. Indic., Prest. Pot., Past Pot., and the Emphatic, Negative, Interrogative, and Negative-interrogative forms of Prest. and Past Indic. active, the Pres. Subjunctive, and the Imperative.

Present Participle gives Progressive Form of the verb.

Past Participle gives { Passive Voice of the verb.
All Perfect Tenses.

XXXIV.—Tenses. (Indicative Mood).

The Tenses of the Indicative Mood are:

PRESENT—which represents an act, as complete or continuing, within a time of which the present forms a part.

It is used to express what is *always true*.

It is used to refer to past events as *present*.

It is used to express *relative* time of *future* action.

PRESENT PERFECT—which represents an act as completed within a time of which the present forms a part.

PAST—which represents an act as having taken place within a time entirely past.

It expresses what was *customary* in past time.

“ “ “ “ *continuing* in past time.

PAST PERFECT—which represents an act as completed at or before a certain past time.

FUTURE—which represents that an act will take place at a time yet to come.

FUTURE PERFECT—which represents that an act will be completed at or before a certain future time.

XXXV.—Tenses. (Potential and Subjunctive Moods).

The Tenses of the Potential Mood are:—

PRESENT—which expresses the present *liberty*, *power*, *will* or *obligation* of the subject with respect to a future action.

PRESENT PERFECT—which expresses the present *liberty*, *power*, or *obligation* of the subject with respect to an action supposed to be past.

PAST—which expresses the *liberty*, *power*, *obligation* or *duty* respecting an act which is sometimes *present*, sometimes *past*, sometimes *future*.

PAST PERFECT—which expresses *liberty*, *power*, *obligation* or *duty* respecting an action entirely past.

The Tenses of the Subjunctive mood are:—

PRESENT—which expresses present uncertainty respecting a future action.

PAST—which expresses present uncertainty respecting an act expressed by the *past potential*.

This tense is found only in the verb *to be* and consequently in Progressive or Passive form.

The Indicative and Potential moods are often used in *dependent clauses*.

XXXVI—Tenses (other moods).—Person and Number.

The Imperative Mood has only one tense :—

PRESENT—which expresses a present command for a future action.

The Tenses of the Infinitive mood are:—

PRESENT—which represents an act as *incomplete* or *intended*, not with respect to itself, but with respect to the time expressed or implied in some other word or words.

PERFECT—which expresses an act as complete, not with respect to itself, but with respect to the time expressed or implied.

The Tenses of the Participial mood are:—

PRESENT—which always ends in *ing* and expresses action as continuing or in progress.

PAST—which expresses action or state as completed.

PERFECT—which expresses action as completed at the time referred to.

PERSON is that property of a *finite verb* which shows if the subject is in the 1st, 2d or 3d person.

NUMBER is that property of a *finite verb* which shows if the subject is in the singular or plural number.

XXXVII.—Conjugation of Verbs.

PRIN. PARTS.—Pres. inf.—Pres. ind.—Pres. Part.—Past ind.—Past Part.

	FINITE.	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
		I.	Thou.	He, she, it, one.	We.	You.	They.
Indicative.	Present.						
	Present perfect.						
	Past.						
	Past perfect.						
	Future.						
	Future perfect.						
Imp. Potential.	Present.						
	Present perfect.						
	Past.						
	Past perfect.						
Subj.	Present.						
	Past.						

INFINITIVE.—Present, Perfect. PARTICIPLES.—Present, Past, Perfect.

XXXVIII.—Adverbs.

An **ADVERB** is a word used to modify the meaning of a *verb*, *adjective* or other *adverb*. Words, called adverbs for convenience, occasionally modify *nouns* and *pronouns*.

ADVERBS denote :

Time (present, past, future, relative);
Place (in which, to which, from which, etc.);
Degree (excess, equality, deficiency, etc.);
Manner (quality, assent, negation, doubt, etc.).

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS (*as, when, where, whence, while, whither*), are derived from *relative pronouns*, and can be resolved into *two adjuncts*, one containing the relative pronoun, and the other containing the antecedent of such relative. Conjunctive adverbs modify the verb in the last clause (which contains the relative pronoun), and connect that clause with the clause containing the antecedent of the relative.

If such words cannot be so resolved, they are not conjunctive adverbs ; but they are conjunctions, or adverbs of another class.

XXXIX.—Adverbial Modifiers.

Whatever modifies the meaning of a Verb, Adjective or Adverb, performs the office of an adverb and is an **ADVERBIAL MODIFIER**.

1st. *Adverb* modifies *verb, adj., adv., prep., phrase*.

2d. *Adverbial Phrase* modifies *verb, adj., adv., prep., phrase*. (This is a preposition followed by an adjective having no noun expressed.)

3d. *Adjunct* modifies *verb, adj., adv.*

4th. *Infinitive* mood of a verb, when used :

1st. To express *purpose, end, or design*.

2d. To express a *reason*.

3d. In comparisons after *so as, too, than*.

5th. *Clauses* :

1st. Dependent Clauses, connected with their principal clause by a subordinating conjunction, express Time, Purpose, Condition, Degree, Cause, Effect, Place, and perform the office of an adverb ; 1st., to modify the verb in the *principal clause* ; 2d., to modify the *principal clause* itself.

2d. Infinitive Clauses, as for infinitive mood of verbs.

XL.—Connective Words.

A PREPOSITION is a word used to show the relation of a substantive in the objective case to some other word.

This *Substantive* is the *object* or *regimen* of the preposition, with which it forms an **ADJUNCT**. The other word is the antecedent of the relation.

An **Adjunct** may have the force of an adjective when its antecedent will be a substantive, or it may have the force of an adverb, when its antecedent will be a verb, adjective or adverb.

A CONJUNCTION connects words, phrases or clauses. When a conjunction connects words or phrases, such words or phrases have the same relation to other words, that is, they have the same *Syntax*.

A RELATIVE PRONOUN connects its clause with the antecedent of the relative.

A CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB connects its clause with the clause which would contain the antecedent of the relative if the conjunctive adverb were resolved into its adjuncts.

XLI.—Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections.

PREPOSITIONS may be classified as showing the relations of *Agency, Cause, Motion, Place, Possession.*

A *Prepositional Phrase* is two or more words, which, used together, perform the office of a preposition. When a word, ordinarily a preposition, has no object, it becomes an *adverb*.

CONJUNCTIONS may be *Co-ordinating* or *Subordinating*. *Co-ordinating Conjunctions* connect words or phrases that perform the same office in a sentence or clauses that have equal rank in the sentence. They are *Copulative, Disjunctive, Adversative*. *Subordinating Conjunctions* connect a dependent clause to the clause on which it is dependent. They suggest *Place, Time, Cause, Condition, Comparison*. The following words are *Correlatives* to those conjunctions following in the same clause: Both—and, Either—or, Neither—nor, Whether—or, Though—yet.

A *Conjunctive Phrase* is two or more words used together to perform the office of a conjunction.

INTERJECTIONS are words used alone, which express *attention, contempt, joy, pain, quiet, etc.*

XLII.—Words in Varied USE.

The following are selected to illustrate the varied uses to which words may be put :

Present may be Noun—Adjective—Verb.

Mean may be Noun—Adjective—Verb.

Head may be Noun—Adjective—Verb.

Good may be Adjective—Noun—Collective noun.

Much may be Adjective—Noun—Adverb.

Right may be Adjective—Noun—Verb.

As may be Adverb—Conj.—Conj. adv.—Rel. pro.

When may be Adverb—Conj.—Conj. adv.—Rel. adv.

There may be Adverb—an introductory word.

Who may be Rel. pro.—Int. pro.—Indef. pro.

Which may be Rel. pro.—Int. pro.—Dem. pro.

That may be Rel. pro.—Dem. pro.—Conj.—introductory word.

For may be Prep.—Conj.—introductory word.

Then may be Adv.—Conj.—Noun—Adj.

While may be Verb—Noun—Conj. adv.

Both may be Indef. pro.—Adj.—Correlative to and.

Beach may be Noun—Verb—Adjective.

Like may be Verb—Noun—Adjective—Adverb.

XLIII.—Introductory Words.

Certain words and classes of words are used to *introduce* sentences and clauses.

INTERROGATIVE Words ask, in themselves, a direct question, and begin the sentence or clause.

Interrogative Pronouns are Who, Which, What.

“ Adjectives are Which, What.

“ Adverbs are How, When, Whence,
Where, Wherefore, Whither, Why.

INTRODUCTORY Words seem to have no other relation than is implied in their position.

There is used to introduce an affirmative sentence or clause, whose verb is *to be*, *to seem*, *to happen*, etc., followed by a substantive clause which is the true subject of action expressed by the verb.

For is used to introduce an *infinitive clause* used as a substantive.

That is used to introduce a *finite clause* used as a substantive.

As often precedes an appositive noun or adjective without showing any apparent syntactical relation.

XLIV.—Sentences (Elements).

The Elements of Sentences are Words, Phrases, Clauses.

A SENTENCE is such an assemblage of words as makes complete sense.

The Sentence is made up of two distinct parts :

Subject, that of which an assertion is made.

Predicate, that which is asserted of the subject.

These are called *Principal Elements* and either or both may consist of *single words*, of *phrases*, of *clauses*. Words, phrases or clauses qualifying the meaning of the principal elements, are called *Subordinate Elements*, and may be *complementary—adnominal—adverbial*. Words or phrases that cannot qualify the meaning of other words, are called *Attendant Elements*, and are *prepositions*, *conjunctions*, *interjections*, and words used *independently*.

The *Grammatical* subject is unqualified by any word.

The *Grammatical* predicate is unmodified by any word.

The *Logical* subject is the grammatical, considered with all its modifications.

The *Logical* predicate, with all its modifications.

XLV.—Sentences (Kinds).

A sentence may be Single or Compound.

A SINGLE SENTENCE may be Simple, Composite, Complex.

A *Simple* sentence contains but one subject and one predicate.

A *Composite* sentence may have the subject or the predicate or both subject and predicate compounded of two or more words connected by a conjunction expressed or understood.

A *Complex* sentence has the subject or the predicate or both subject and predicate modified by an *adjective*, an *adverbial* or a *substantive* clause.

A COMPOUND SENTENCE may consist of two or more members, which are called *Clauses*.

The *Members* may be *co-ordinate* and are then connected by co-ordinating conjunctions.

One or more members may be *subordinate*, and such are connected by subordinating conjunctions.

Whether the sentence be single or compound, one clause is the PRINCIPAL CLAUSE.

XLVI.—Sentences (Classes).

Sentences are classified as to Form—as to Nature.

As to FORM :

Declaratory or *Assertive*—in which something is declared or affirmed, as in the common or direct form of speech.

Interrogative—in which a question is asked by the position of the subject or by the use of an interrogative word.

Imperative—in which a command, entreaty or exhortation is conveyed.

Exclamatory—which follows an interjection, or is, in itself, in the nature of an interjection.

As to NATURE :

Transitive—in which the verb is a transitive verb, whether it be in active or passive voice.

Intransitive—in which the verb is an intransitive verb.

Attributive—in which the verb *to be*, expressed or implied, connects an attribute (noun or adjective) with the subject of the verb.

XLVII.—Clauses, Phrases.

A **CLAUSE** is a part of a sentence containing a verb (finite, infinitive or participial) expressed or understood.

A **PHRASE** is *two or more words* rightly put together, but having no verb whereby to form a clause.

If the clause is connected with its principal clause by a conjunction, it forms a part of a *Compound Sentence*—a *co-ordinate* member, if the conjunction is co-ordinating,—a *subordinate* member, if the conjunction is subordinating.

If the clause is connected with its principal clause by a relative pronoun or conjunctive adverb,—or,—if it be a substantive clause, it forms part of a *Complex Sentence*.

A *Substantive* Clause performs the office of a noun.

A *Relative* “ “ “ of an adj.

An *Adverbial* “ “ “ “ adv.

Hence: Sentences may be *Single* (Simple, Composite, Complex), *Compound* or *Compound-complex*.

XLVIII.—Modifications of Words.

A NOUN may have its meaning modified by,

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1st. Any adjective word. | 2d. An appositive. |
| 3d. A possessive case. | 4th. An adjunct. |
| 5th. An infinitive mood. | 6th. A relative clause. |

A PRONOUN may have its meaning modified by,

- 1st. An adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle.
- 2d. An appositive.
- 3d. An adjunct.
- 4th. A relative clause.

A VERB may have its meaning modified by,

- 1st. The objective case of a substantive (its complement).
- 2d. An adjunct.
- 3d. An adverb.
- 4th. An infinitive mood.
- 5th. A subordinate adverbial clause.

AN ADJECTIVE may have its meaning modified by,

- 1st. An adverb.
- 2d. An adjunct.
- 3d. An infinitive mood.

AN ADVERB may have its meaning modified by,

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1st. An adverb. | 2d. An adjunct. |
|-----------------|-----------------|

These modifications may occur, although the word itself is already a modifier.

XLIX.—Observations on Parsing.

Write the sentence in column of words, and

1st. State the *Part of Speech* of each word ;

2d. State the *Accidents* or Properties, as follows :

Noun—Prop.	1st.	Masc.	Sing.	Nom.			
Com.	2d.	Fem.	Plu.	Poss.			
Col.	3d.	Neu.		Obj.			
		Com.					
Pronoun—Per.	} simple compound Inter.	1st.	Masc.	Sing.	Nom.		
Rel.		2d.	Fem.	Plu.	Poss.		
		3d.	Neu.		Obj.		
		Com.					
Adj.	} Poss. Dem. Dist. Indef.	} If used as pronouns, parse as above. If used as adjectives, parse as adjectives.					
Verb—Reg.		Trans.	} Act. Pass.	Ind.	Pres.	Sing.	1st.
				Por.	Pres. perf.	Plu.	2d.
Irreg.	} prin. parts.	Intrans.		Subj.	Past.		
Def.		Attrib.		Imp.	Past perf.		
				Inf.	Fut.		
				Part.	Fut. perf.		
Article—Def.	} limits.						
Indef.							
Adjective—Pos.	} qualifies.	Conjunction (connects).					
Comp.							
Super.							
		Preposition (s. r. b.).					
Adverb—(modifier).							

3d. State the *Syntax*, *i. e.*, the relation the word bears to some other word.

4th. Give the Rule of Syntax.

L.—Rules of Syntax (Substantives).

1. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative.
2. The subject of an infinitive is in the objective.
3. One substantive, limiting the meaning of another which denotes a *different* person or thing, is in the possessive.
4. An appositive *agrees in case* with the substantive it describes.
5. A predicate substantive agrees in case with the subject.
6. A substantive having a participle as its predicate is in the *Nominative Absolute*.
7. Nouns used in exclamation or address are in the *Nominative Independent*.
8. The object of a transitive verb in the active voice is in the objective case.
9. The object of a preposition is in the objective.
10. Nouns, denoting *time, value, weight, or measure*, without a governing word, are in the objective. (This is sometimes called the *objective independent* or adverbial objective.)

LL.—Rules of Syntax (Verbs).

11. A *finite* verb agrees with its subject in number and person.
- 11a. When the subject is compounded of different persons, the verb agrees with the one nearest, and the 1st per. should be written last and the 2d per. should be written first.
- 11b. When the subject is compounded, the verb will be plural, if the subjects are connected conjunctively; but, if they are connected disjunctively, the verb agrees with the one nearest it.
12. An *infinitive* is governed by a verb, noun, or adjective.
13. An *infinitive* is used after *so as*, *too*, or *than*.
14. An *infinitive* is predicated of the subject.
15. An *infinitive* is used independently.
16. Verbs signifying *to name*, *to choose*, *to appoint*, etc., govern two objectives, one of the person, one of the thing. (The last is sometimes called *Factitive Object*.)
17. Verbs signifying *to tell*, *to send*, *to give*, etc., govern two objectives, one *direct*, one *indirect*. (The last is sometimes called *Dative Object*.)

LII.—Rules of Syntax—of Position.

18. The article agrees with the noun it limits.
19. Adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles agree with the substantives they qualify.
20. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives or adverbs.
21. Conjunctions connect words, phrases or clauses.
22. Prepositions show a relation between a substantive in obj. case and some other word.
23. Interjections are not connected with any word.

RULES FOR POSITION.

1. The adjective generally precedes its noun. It follows when the adjective is modified by other words. It follows when the adjective qualifies a pronoun. It follows when the adjective is predicated.
2. The adverb generally *precedes* the adjective, and follows the simple tense and 1st auxiliary of verbs. *Never, Often, Always, Sometimes* often precede the verb.
3. The article precedes its noun, but if the noun is qualified, it precedes the adjective unless the adjective be preceded by *too, so, as, how*. The article also follows *all, such, many, what, both*.

LIII.—False Syntax.

Errors of Syntax arise most frequently in :

Nouns—from wrong use of *poss. case* with participles;

from using Collective N. with wrong *number* of verb.

Pronouns—from using wrong case of Per. Pro. in apposition ;

from using wrong case of Per. Pro. in subject ;

from using wrong case of Per. Pro. in object ;

from using wrong case of Per. Pro. in predicate ;

from using wrong case of Per. Pro. after *than* ;

from using the wrong Rel. pro. ;

from not placing the Rel. pro. near its antecedent.

Verbs—from not making Verb agree in No. and per. with subject ;

from using Past Participle for Past Ind. ;

from using Past Ind. for Past Part. ;

from using Subj. mood, when no futurity is implied ;

from omitting or using *to* with infinitive.

Articles—from omitting or repeating the article with N. ;

from using or omitting the article with Part. ;

from using definite for indefinite article.

Adverbs—from using adjective for adverb ;

from using adverb for adjective ;

from using a double negative.

LIV.—Model for Parsing.

It.....Pro. per. introductory subject of *will be found.*

Will. Vb. auxiliary to *be*.

Generally..Adv. mod. *will be found.*

Be Vb. auxiliary to *found*.

Found Verb. irreg. { find, } trans. pass. ind.
 { found, } fut. 3d sing. ag.
 { found. } clause following.

That Introductory to following clause.

What. Pro. rel. neu. 3d sing., obj. of *does* and
of *regrets*.

A Art. Indef., limits *man*.

Man.....N. com. masc. 3d sing. nom. subj. of
does.

Does Vb. irreg. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do,} \\ \text{did,} \\ \text{done.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{trans. act. ind. pres.} \\ \text{3d sing. ag. } \textit{man.} \end{array} \right.$

To.....Sign of infinitive.

Profit Vb. reg. intrans. inf. pres. gov'd by *does*.

By.....Prep. s. r. b. *act* and *profit*.

An.....Art. indef., limits *act.*

Act N. com. neu. 3d sing. obj. of *by*.

Of Prep. s. r. b. *injustice* and *act*.

Injustice...N. com. neu. 3d sing. obj. of *of*.

He.....Pro. per. masc. 3d sing. nom. subj. of
regrets.

Ultimately. Adverb modifies *regrets*.

Regrets....Vb. reg. trans. act. ind. pres. 3d sing.
ag. *he*.

IV.—Analysis of Sentence.

The Analysis of a Sentence may be of two kinds :

MAJOR ANALYSIS, in which we state the *kind* of sentence (simple, composite, complex, compound), and classify each *clause*, as follows :

As to *Rank*—Principal, Co-ordinate, Subordinate.

As to *Form*—Declaratory, Interrogative, Imperative.

As to *Nature*—Transitive, Intransitive, Attributive.

As to *Action*—Finite, Infinitive, Participial.

As to *Office*—Substantive, Adjective, Adverbial.

This is most conveniently effected by making a *Diagram* of the syntax of the words and numbering the *Clauses* in the order of the Finite Clauses.

MINOR ANALYSIS, in which we state in order as they occur in the sentence :

1st. Each grammatical *Subject* and its *Predicate*.

2d. Each *adjective* word and what it *qualifies*.

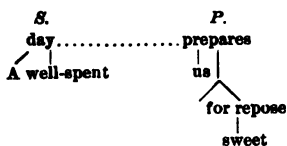
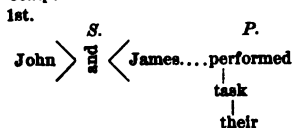
3d. Each *infinitive* mood and what it *depends on*.

4th. Each *adjunct* and its *antecedent* word.

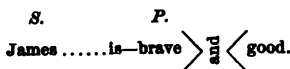
5th. Each *adverb* and what it *modifies*.

6th. Each *conjunction* and what it *connects*.

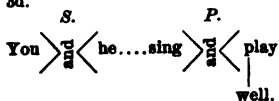
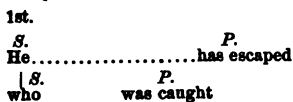
LVI.—Models of Diagrams.

Simple sentence.*Compound sentences.*

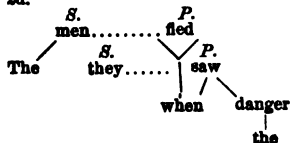
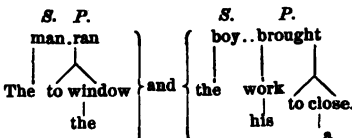
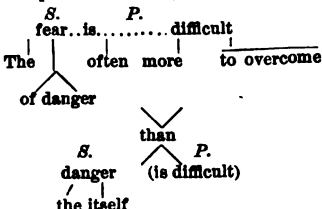
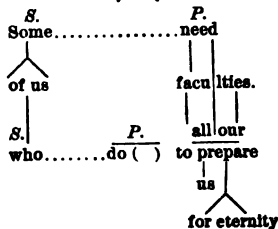
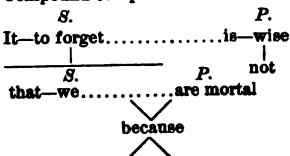
2d.



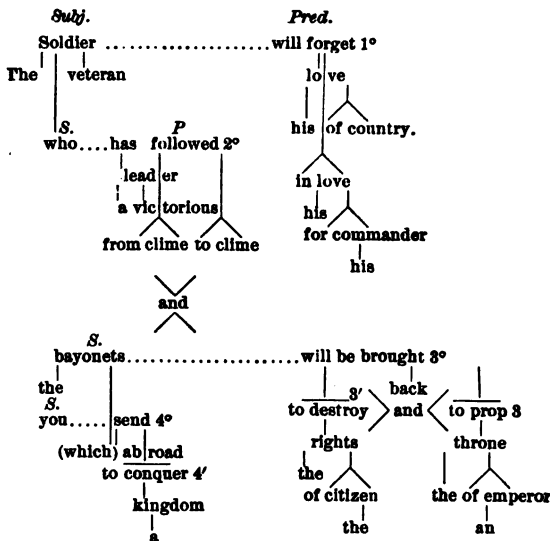
3d.

*Complex sentences.*

2d.

*Compound sentence (co-ordinate).**Compound sentence (subordinate).**Compound-complex sentence.*

LVII.—Model for Analysis.



This is a compound-complex sentence.

1°. Principal—Declaratory—Transitive—Finite.

2°. Subordinate—Declaratory—Transitive—Finite—Adjective.

3°. Coordinate to 1°—Declaratory—Transitive—Finite.

3'. Subordinate to 3°—Declar.—Trans.—Infinitive—Adverbial.

3''. Subordinate to 3°—Declar.—Trans.—Infinitive—Adverbial.

4°. Subordinate to 3°—Declar.—Trans.—Finite—Adjective.

4'. Subordinate to 4°—Declar.—Trans.—Infinitive—Adverbial.

LVIII.—Language (Sounds).

Certain emotions, finding utterance in sounds, constitute the root-words of language.

These emotions may result from an apprehension of the senses or from an internal consciousness, and they are common to all races and conditions of men.

The sounds called forth are essentially the same, varying chiefly according to race organisms; and the consonant letters representing these sounds are *equivalents* in allied languages.

A primary conception of anything is its condition of *Motion* or *Rest*.

P or its correlatives, *b*, *f*, *v*, will generally enter a root-word signifying *motion*.

S or its equivalent will, in union with *t* or *d*, generally enter a root-word signifying *rest*.

Other letters used with these serve to express the various modifications of motion or rest.

LIX.—Language (Letters).

P and B, F and V, T and D, C and K, J and G, are convertible letters, and between the languages of allied peoples, one can often find the idiomatic translation of words by substituting for such letter, its equivalent.

Persons of the same family generally have similar tones of voice, and peoples of the same race or aggregates of families closely allied have like tones, giving rise to *dialects*, which by general intercourse merge into essential uniformity, whence arises a *distinct* language.

Thus several languages, allied and similar, have, in time, grown up from one essentially parent source, taking their distinctions of form from the particular circumstances, habits or characteristics of peoples on which they have been grafted.

LX.—English Language (Stems).

The basis of the English Language was Celtic, overlaid by the Teutonic in the advent of the Angles and Saxons; and was molded into distinct form by the Roman Conquest.

The noun-roots are the Saxon names of the common objects of life.

The verb-roots are the irregular verbs in English.

Primitive root-words are of Saxon origin.

Derivative root-words are largely of Latin origin.

The number of Root-words or Stems is about 10,000.

The number of Prefixes is about 75.

The number of Suffixes is about 200.

Derivative words are formed from *Stems*.

LATIN has contributed so much to the formation of the English language, that a knowledge of Latin Etymology seems necessary to a proper study of English.

Latin noun-stems are formed by cutting off gen. case-endings.

Latin adjective-stems are formed by cutting off gen. case-endings.

Latin adverb-stems are formed by cutting off the adverb-endings.

Latin verb-stems are formed by cutting off Inf. or Supine-endings.

LXI—English Language (Prefixes).

Primary Derivatives are formed from stems by modifying the vowel or final consonant, or by modifying both vowel and consonant.

These, of Saxon, Latin or Greek origin, are used alone or with prefixes, which are generally prepositions of like origin.

PREFIXES.

SAXON.	LATIN.	GREEK.
a.....in, on.	a, ab, abs...from.	obagainst.
be.....to make.	adto.	perthrough.
for...the contrary.	antebefore.	postafter.
fore.....before.	benewell.	prebefore.
midmiddle.	circum...around.	probefore.
mis.....failure.	conwith.	reback.
nenot.	dedown.	retro.. backward.
over.....above.	disapart.	seapart.
out....excelling.	e, ex.....from.	subunder.
tothis.	extra....beyond.	subter..beneath.
with.....against.	inin, into.	super.....over.
under...beneath.	interbetween.	transacross.
up.....upward.	intro....within.	ultra....beyond.
		synwith.

LXII.—English Language (Noun Suffixes).

SUFFIXES are the most prolific sources of *Secondary Derivatives* in English, and supply the absence of those inflections with which the ancient languages abounded.

SUFFIXES FOR FORMING NOUNS.

- 1st. Those signifying *Agent or doer*=one who.
 Saxon—er, ar, ard, art, ster, ess.
 Latin—or, ee, eer, trix.
 Greek—an, ist, ite.
- 2d. Those signifying *diminution*.
 Saxon—ling, kin, ock, let.
 Latin—aster, cule, le, icle.
 Greek—isk.
- 3d. Those signifying *abstract ideas, state of*.
 Saxon—ship, hood, dom, ery, age, ter, lock,
 ness.
 Latin—ary, cy, nce, ice, ion, ment, or, ty, tude,
 ure.
 Greek—e, y, sm, ic, ics, ma, sis.

LXIII.—Suffixes forming Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs.

ADJECTIVES are formed from Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives.

Saxon—ed, en, ern, erly, fold, full, un, ish, less, like, ly, some, ward, y.

Latin—al, an, ant, ent, e, fic, ferous, able, ible, ible, id, il, ile, olent, ose, ous, que, ble, ple, sory, tory, tive.

Greek—ic, ical.

VERBS are formed from Nouns and Verbs.

Saxon—en, er, ish, le, y.

Latin—English verbs of Latin origin are made by cutting off the Pres. Inf. or Supine ending.

Greek—ize.

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives, Nouns, Adverbs, Prepositions.

Saxon—ly.

PREPOSITIONS are root-words or are formed by prefixes or are prepositional use of imperative mood and present participle of verbs.

CONJUNCTIONS are root-words or compound words.

The Pronouns in English are, with the exception of *one*, root-words of Saxon origin.

LXVI—Rules for Punctuating.

COMMA is used to separate from the rest of the sentence :

- 1st. Words or phrases placed out of their natural order.
- 2d. Words repeated—words used in pairs.
- 3d. Words connected by a conjunction omitted.
- 4th. Adverbs No, Yes, Hence, First, etc., beginning a sentence.
- 5th. Appositive words (nouns or adj's), modified by other words.
- 6th. Nom. Independent and Nom. Absolute with their modifiers.
- 7th. Adverbial modifiers, when they are modified.
- 8th. Substantive Clauses.
- 9th. Relative Clauses, used in way of explanation.
- 10th. Adverbial Clauses expressing *time, purpose, degree*, etc.

SEMICOLON is used to separate from the rest of the sentence :

- 1st. Coordinate Clauses of a compound sentence, when the same idea and form of expression pervade all of them.
- 2d. Antithetical parts of a complex sentence, when each part consists of two or more clauses.

COLON is used to separate the parts of a sentence :

- 1st. Which are complete in syntax but connect in sense.
- 2d. A direct quotation from the rest of the sentence.

PERIOD is used, when Syntax and Sense are complete.

INTERROGATION is used after a direct question.

LXVII.—Figures.

A *Figure of Etymology* is a deviation from *form* of a word.

Aphæresis, dropping a letter from beginning of a word.

Syncope, dropping a letter from middle of a word.

Apocope, dropping a letter from end of a word.

Prosthesis, adding syllable or letter to beginning of a word.

Paragoge, adding syllable or letter to end of a word.

Synæresis, contracting two syllables into one sound.

Diaeresis, separating two vowels into two sounds.

Tmesis, inserting a word between parts of compound word.

A *Figure of Syntax* is a deviation from the *use* of a word.

Omission, omission of a word, phrase, or clause.

Superfluous, using superfluous words.

Metonymy, using one part of speech for another.

Hyperbaton, placing words out of their natural

Figures of Rhetoric are deviations from the *application*

of a word. They are Metaphor, Simile,

Irony, Personification, Metonymy, Vision,

Onomatopoeia, Antithesis, Hyperbole, Ex-

aggeration, Apostrophe, Climax.

Study of these figures belongs to Rhetoric).

Irregular Verbs (Continued).

To let	let	let	let
" lie (to recline)	lie	lay	lain
" light, re-	light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit
" load, re-	load	loaded	loaded, laden
" lose	lose	lost	lost
" make, un-	make	made	made
" mean	mean	meant	meant
" meet	meet	met	met
" mow	mow	mowed	mown, mowed
" mulct	mulct	mulcted, mulct	mulcted, mulct
" pass, re-, sur-	pass	passed	passed, past
" pay, pre-, re-	pay	paid	paid
" pen (to inclose)	pen	pent, penned	pent, penned
" plead	plead	pleaded, pled	pleaded, pled
" prove	prove	proved	proved, proven
" put	put	put	put
" quit	quit	quitted, quit	quitted, quit
" rap	rap	rapped	rapped, rapt.
" read	read	read	read
" reave	reave	reft	reft
" rend	rend	rent	rent
" rid	rid	rid	rid
" ride	ride	rode	ridden, rode
" ring	ring	rang, rung	rung
" rise, a-, up-	rise	rose	risen
" rive	rive	rived	riven, rived
" roast	roast	roasted	roasted, roast
" run, out-	run	ran	run
" saw	saw	sawed	sawed, sawn
" say, mis-	say	said	said
" see, fore-	see	saw	seen
" seek	seek	sought	sought
" seethe	seethe	seethed, sod	seethed, sodden
" sell, re-	sell	sold	sold
" send	send	sent	sent
" set, be-, up-	set	set	set
" shake	shake	shook	shaken
" shape	shape	shaped	shaped, shapen
" shave	shave	shaved	shaved, shaven
" shear	shear	sheared, shore	sheared, shorn
" shed	shed	shed	shed
" shine	shine	shone, shined	shone, shined
" shoe	shoe	shod	shod
" shoot	shoot	shot	shot
" show	show	showed	showed, shown
" shred	shred	shred	shred
" shrink	shrink	shrank, shrank	shrank
" shut	shut	shut	shut

Irregular Verbs (Continued).

To sing	sing	sung, sang	sung
" sink	sink	sunk, sank	sunk
" sit	sit	sat	sat
" slay	slay	slaw	slain
" sleep	sleep	slept	slept
" slide	slide	slid	slid, sliddden
" sling	sling	slung	slung
" sink	slink	slunk	slunk
" slit	slit	slit, slittd	slit, slitden
" smell	smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
" smite	smite	smote	smitten, smit
" sow	sow	sowed	sowed, sown
" speak, be-	speak	spoke, spake	spoken
" speed	speed	sped	sped
" spell, mis-	spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
" spend, mis-	spend	spent	spent
" spill	spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
" spin	spin	spun	spun
" spit	spit	spit, spat	spit, spitten
" split	split	split, splitted	split, splitted
" spoil	spoil	spoiled, spoilt	spoiled, spoilt
" spread	spread	spread	spread
" spring	spring	sprung, sprang	sprung
" stand	stand	stood	stood
" stave	stave	staved, stove	staved, stove
" stay	stay	stayed, staid	stayed, staid
" steal	steal	stole	stolen
" stick, be-	stick	stuck	stuck
" sting	sting	stung	stung
" stink, out-	stink	stunk, stank	stunk
" stride, be-	stride	strode	stridden, strid
" strike	strike	struck	struck, stricken
" string, un-	string	strung	strung, stringed
" strive, out-	strive	strove	striven, strived
" strow, or ew	strow	strowed	strowed, strown
" swear, out-	swear	swore, sware	sworn
" sweat	sweat	sweat, swet, sweated	sweat, swet, sweated
" sweep	sweep	swept	swept
" swell	swell	swelled	swelled, swollen
" swim	swim	swum, swam	swum
" swing	swing	swung	swung
" take, over-	take	took	taken
" teach	teach	taught	taught
" tear	tear	tore, tare	torn
" tell	tell	told	told
" think, be-	think	thought	thought
" thrive	thrive	throve, thrived	throve, thrived
" throw, over-	throw	threw	thrown

Irregular Verbs (Continued).

To thrust	thrust	thrust	thrust
" tread	tread	trod	trodden, trod
" wax (intrans.)	wax	waxed	waxed, waxen
" wear	wear	wore	worn
" weave	weave	wove	woven
" wed	wed	wedded, wed	wedded, wed
" weep	weep	wept	wept
" wet	wet	wetted, wet	wetted, wet
" whet	whet	whetted, whet	whetted, whet
" win	win	won	won
" wind, un-	wind	wound	wound
" work	work	worked, wrought	worked, wrought
" wring	wring	wrung	wrung
" write, re-	write	wrote	written

Forms of Conjugation Illustrated.

Active	I love	Thou lovest	He loves
	I have loved	" hast loved	He has loved
Progressive	I am loving	" art loving	He is loving
	I have been lov- ing	Thou hast been loving	He has been loving
Passive	I am loved	Thou art loved	He is loved
	I have been loved	Thou hast been loved	He has been loved
Negative	I love not	Thou lovest not	He loves not
	I have not loved	Thou hast not loved	He has not loved
Interrogative	Love I	Lovest thou	Loves he
	Have I loved	Hast thou loved	Has he loved
Neg.-inter.	Love I not	Lovest thou not	Loves he not
	Have I not loved	Hast thou not loved	Has he not loved
Solemn			He loveth
Emphatic	Affirm...	I do love	Thou dost love
		I did love	Thou didst love
	Neg....	I do not love	Thou dost not love
		I did not love	Thou didst not love
	Inter....	Do I love	Dost thou love
		Did I love	Didst thou love
	Neg.-int.	Do I not love	Dost thou not love
		Did I not love	Didst thou not love

Defective Verbs.

The following list shows the Prin. Parts of all Defective Verbs now in common use in the English Language.

They are essentially Auxiliary or Uni-personal verbs and are rarely used otherwise.

A few verbs used in Present Participle have passed under the head of Prepositions and are so classified.

PRES. IND.	PAST IND.	IMPERATIVE.
can	could	beware
may	might	
methinks	methought	
must	must	
ought	ought	
quoth	quoth	
shall	should	
will	would	
wis, wist	wist	
wit, wot	wot	

Adverbs (Classified).

The most commonly found adverbs are here arranged in appropriate classes designating the *idea* or the *use* of the word.

Time—Now, Yet, To-day, Straightway, Forthwith, Already, Once, Since, Erewhile, When, Then, Late, Just,— Always, Ever, Never, Often.

Place—Where, Here, There, Yonder, Within, Hither, Thither, Aside, In, Up, Back, Down.

Degree—Much, Too, Very, Far, Enough, So, As, Even, Little, Only, But, Almost.

Response—Yes, Yea, Forsooth, Indeed, No, Nay, Not, Hardly, Perhaps, May-be, Possibly.

Manner—Thus, Like, How, Extempore, Else, Otherwise, Together, Namely, Headlong.

Relative—These are equivalent to a relative adjunct and the antecedent of the Rel. Pro., and the clause to which they belong is essentially a Substantive Clause which is the Object of a Transitive verb in Active Voice. When, Where, Why, How, Whither, Whence, denoting *time at which*—*place in which*—*reason for which*, etc., etc.

Prepositions.

Prepositions express a relation of Agency, Cause, Circumstance, Position, Possession, Time, etc., etc., between the Substantive in the objective case and some other word.

Aboard	Below	In	Through
About	Beneath	Into	Throughout
Above	Beside	Mid	Till
Across	Besides	Midst	To
After	Between	Notwithstanding	Touching
Against	Between	Of	Toward
Along	Beyond	Off	Towards
Amid	By	On	Under
Amidst	Concerning	Out	Underneath
Among	Down	Over	Until
Amongst	During	Overthwart	Unto
Around	Ere	Past	Up
At	Except	Pending	Upon
Athwart	Excepting	Regarding	With
Bating	For	Respecting	Within
Before	From	Round	Without
Behind		Since	

Conjunctions (Classified).

COORDINATING conjunctions connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences having equal rank. They may connect them *conjunctively*, i. e., in such association that the thoughts expressed shall unite to form one continued thought, or *disjunctively*, i. e., in such association that the thoughts expressed shall be kept distinct, or *adversatively*, i. e., in such association that the thoughts shall be contrasted, one with the other.

Conjunctive—Also, And, As, Besides, Even, Likewise, Moreover, Than, Then.

Disjunctive—Or, Nor.

Adversative—But, Notwithstanding, Whereas, Although, Though, Inasmuch as, Yet.

SUBORDINATING conjunctions connect words or clauses that express a conclusion of thought, or a dependent condition of thought, denoting:

Cause—Because, For, Since, Provided, If.

Comparison—Than, Save, Except.

Purpose—Though, Although, Yet, Lest, That.

Time—Since, Till.

Interjections (Classified).

INTERJECTIONS are properly *words* used to express some sudden emotion, but phrases and also clauses may be also thrown into such discourse, as to show all the characteristics of the interjection.

Interjections may express:

Attention—Ahoy, Ho, Hollo, Hoy, What-ho, etc.

Contempt—Fudge, Humph, Pooh, Pshaw, Tut, etc.

Interrogation—Ha, Hey, How, Indeed, What, etc.

Joy—Aha, Hey, Hurrah, Huzza, Well-done, etc.

Pain—Ah, Dear me, Eh, O Dear, Oh, Ooh, etc.

Parting—Adieu, Farewell, Good-bye, Good-day, etc.

Quiet—Hark, Hist, Hush, Mum, 'st, Steady, etc.

Salutation—All-hail, Good-morning, Hail, Welcome, etc.

INTERJECTIONAL PHRASES, such as, following an interjection, contain no verb.

O for a lodge, etc. Fie upon the law.

INTERJECTIONAL CLAUSES OR SENTENCES.

How he takes it !—What a pity it seems !

The Nominative Absolute with its participle seems to come fairly under this head.

Gender by Different Words.

Gender of nouns is distinguished by different words:

Bachelor	Maid	Lad	Lass
Beau	Belle	Lord	Lady
Boy	Girl	Male	Female
Brother	Sister	Master	Mistress
Boar	Sow	Monk	Nun
Bridegroom	Bride	Nephew	Niece
Buck	Doe	Papa	Mamma
Bull	Cow	Rake	Jilt
Cock	Hen	Ram	Ewe
Colt	Filly	Sir	Madam
Dog	Bitch	Sire	Dam
Drake	Duck	Sloven	Slut
Earl	Countess	Son	Daughter
Father	Mother	Stag	Hind
Friar	Nun	Steer	Heifer
Gander	Goose	Swain	Nymph
Hart	Roe	Uncle	Aunt
Horse	Mare	Wizard	Witch
Husband	Wife	Youth	Damsel
King	Queen	Young Man	Maiden

Gender by { Termination
and
Prefix.

Nouns of Latin origin form feminine from the masculine.

1st by adding *ess* to the masculine.

Author	Authoress	Giant	Giantess
Baron	Baroness	Heir	Heiress
Canon	Canoness	Poet	Poetess

2d, by changing final syllable into *ess*.

Abbot	Abbess	Huckster	Huckstress
Actor	Actress	Negro	Negress
Founder	Foundress	Seamster	Seamstress

3d, by changing final syllable into *rix*.

Administrator	Administratrix	Mediator	Mediatrix
Executor	Executrix	Spectator	Spectatrix

Some nouns distinguish the gender by irregular terminations.

Amoroso	Amorosa	Sultan	Sultana
Goodman	Goody	Czar	Czarina
Hero	Heroine	Widower	Widow

Some nouns distinguish gender by the words He, She—Male, Female—Cock, Hen—Mr., Mrs.—Sir, Lady.

Number { Irreg. in Plu.
Reg. and Irreg.
Sing. only.

The following nouns are *irregular* in Plural.

Child, Children.	Man, Men.
Foot, Feet.	Mouse, Mice.
Goose, Geese.	Ox, Oxen.
Louse, Lice.	Tooth, Teeth.
	Woman, Women.

The following have *regular* and *irregular* plural.

Brother—Brothers, Brethren.	Index—Indexes, Indices.
Cow—Cows, Kine.	Pea—Peas, Pease.
Die—Dies, Dice.	Penny—Pennies, Pence.
Genius—Geniuses, Genii.	Sow—Sows, Swine.

The following are singular only.

Abstract nouns (caloric, eloquence, idleness, intemperance, meekness, peace, piety, pride, sloth, thankfulness, etc.)

Names of Materials (clay, flax, gold, hemp, lead, pitch, tallow, etc.)

Names of Arts and Sciences (Sculpture, Geometry, etc.)

Names of things weighed or measured (cider, coffee, milk, sugar, etc.).

Numbers. { Plural only.
 { Alike in both Nos.

The following nouns are used *only in Plural*:

Annals, Antipodes, Archives, Assets, Ashes,
 Billiards, Bitters, Breeches, Calends, Clothes,
 Colors (banners), Dregs, Goods, Hysterics,
 Ides, Intestines, Lees, Letters (literature), Lit-
 erati, Manners, Minutiæ, Morals, Nones, Or-
 gies, Pleiades, Pleiads, Shambles, Thanks,
 Tidings, Vespers, Victuals, Vitals.

Also—Bellows, Drawers, Hose, Nippers, Pincers,
 Pliers, Scissors, Shears, Snuffers, Tongs,
 Tweezers, etc.

The following are *alike in both numbers*:

Apparatus, Cattle, Deer, Grouse, Head (of stock),
 Pike, Salmon, Shad, Sheep, Swine, Trout,
 Vermin; Brick, Joist, Plank, Stone; Cannon,
 Shot; Brace, Couple, Dozen, Gross, Pair, Sail,
 Score, Ton, Yoke.

Numbers. (Foreign Words).

Foreign Words generally form the plural by a change of the final syllable.

From *a* to *ae*—Alumna, Formula r, Lamina, Larva, Nebula, Vertebra.

From *us* to *i*—Alumnus, Focus, Fungus r, Genius r, Ignisfatuus (Ignesfatui), Magus, Radius, Stimulus.

From *um* to *a*—Animalculum r, Arcanum, Datum, Desideratum, Effluvium, Encomium r, Erratum, Gymnasium r, Medium r, Memorandum r, Momentum r, Scholium r, Speculum, Stratūm.

From *on* to *a*—Automaton r, Criterion, Phenomenon.

From *is* to *es*—Amanuensis, Analysis, Antithesis, Axis, Basis, Crisis, Diaeresis, Ellipsis, Emphasis, Hypothesis, Metamorphosis, Oasis, Parenthesis, Thesis.

From *ex*, *ix* to *ices*—Apex r, Appendix r, Index r, Vertex r, Vortex r, Calx (calces) r.

From *is* to *ides*—Chrysalis, Ephemeris.

Bandit	Banditti	Larynx	Larynges
Billet-doux	Billets-doux	Miasma	Miasmata
Cherub r.	Cherubim	Seraph r.	Seraphim
Dogma r.	Dogmata	Stamen	Stamina
Genus	Genera	Virtuoso	Virtuosi

Use of Relative Pronouns.

The relatives **WHO** and **WHICH** have a comparatively simple syntax, as follows :

Pro. rel. { per. gen. No. (Antecedent).
 { case (its syntax).

The relative What is more troublesome, since it contains within itself both a rel. pro. and its antecedent.

WHAT—that, which ; the thing, which ; the thing, that. It may be parsed by resolving it into its equivalents, and parsing each part separately, or, it may be parsed by stating the per., gen., no., and then stating the syntax of each part.

COMPOUND RELATIVES have the same essential constitution as *what* and may be similarly resolved and similarly parsed.

Whoever { **any one** } both may be Nom. or both Obj.
(Whosoever) { **who** } one may be Nom.; other Obj.
(Whomever) { } or, one Nom. or Obj.; other Poss.

Whichever { any one } do do
 { which } do do

Whatever $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{any thing} \\ \text{which} \end{array} \right\}$ do do

Use of Participles.

A PARTICIPLE is primarily a part of a verb, and, as such, carries with it its verbal power to determine the syntax of other words.

If any other word bears to it a relation such as it could not bear to a verb, then it ceases to be a Participle but becomes an Adjective (participial), or a Noun (verbal).

Again ; The participle from a trans. act. verb may require its object complement, and it is proper in such case to call it a Participle (used as a noun).

The chief trouble occurs in using the Article with the Present or Perfect Participle followed by Of and an objective case.

Now an Article belongs to a noun and properly both Article and Of should be used or both should be omitted.

When the Participle expresses some action of which the noun following is the subject, use both.

When it expresses some action of which the noun following is the object, omit both.

Use of Than.

THAN is a conjunction, generally used after the comparative degree of Adjs. or Advs. and after *Rather* and *Other*.

It is a coordinating conjunction connecting words or clauses of equal rank. Sometimes the clause following may be incomplete and sufficiently expressed by the one word which follows **Than**.

The word following *than* has the same syntactical construction as the preceding word with which the comparison is made.

There is an exception to this, in that the objective or even possessive case of the relative pronoun follows *than* when the word preceding is in nominative case. This is rather an *idiom* or a case of *Enallage*.

I like him better than she, means "than she likes him."

I like him better than her, means "than I like her."

Factitive Object or Predicate.

CERTAIN verbs (name, choose, appoint, make, etc.) take two direct objects—one of the *person*, the other of the *thing*.

The object of the thing is easily connected with the object of the person by *to be*, and is thus *made* to be predicated of the object of the person; hence it is called a *factitive* object or predicate.

An adjective may easily replace this factitive object, and such adjective is said to be a *factitive predicate*.

If such sentence be expressed in the passive form, the object of the person becomes the subject of the verb, and the object of the thing or the predicated adjective is truly predicated of the subject.

They chose him king=they chose him *to be* king.

He made her a pet=he made her *to be* a pet.

She made him happy=she made him *to be* happy.

They wished him well=they wished him *to be* well.

He thought himself right=he thought himself *to be* right.

They thought him insane=they thought him *to be* insane.

Use of the Article.

THE ARTICLE is an adjective word used with *nouns* only.

The Indefinite Article A or AN is used only with nouns in the singular, and in the sense of *one* or *any*, and limits the signification of the noun to an individual.

An is A changed, for euphony, before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h*. The word A is often found as a prefix or as performing the office of a *preposition*.

The Definite Article THE is used with singular or plural nouns, and has a demonstrative force of *this* or *that*, *these* or *those*. *The* is occasionally used with a comparative degree as a species of adverbial modifier, to strengthen the meaning.

The absence of an *article* implies that the noun is considered in its broadest sense.

If several adjectives qualify the same noun, the *article* is omitted before all except the first ; but repeating the article before each adjective makes them qualify different objects expressed by the same name.

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Use of *As*.

As may be an *adverb*, a *conjunction*, a *conjunctive adverb*, a *relative pronoun*, or it may be used to connect an appositive noun or adjective to its subject.

The adverb *as* is generally a correlative to the conjunction *as* or *so* following in a comparison.

The conjunction *as* may or may not be preceded by a correlative, but if not it generally has more the force of a *conjunctive adverb*, resolvable into two adjuncts, "in the manner, in which."

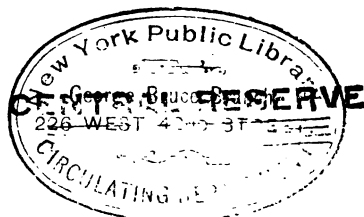
The relative pronoun *as* may be a subject or object of a verb, and generally follows *such*, *same*, or *many* in a species of comparison.

The word *as* before an *appositive* seems to express an ellipsis, "in the capacity of," or to connect a noun in the nom. or obj. with a previously expressed noun in the poss. case, or with a poss. adj. pro., e. g.,

Cicero, as an orator, was never excelled.

His language as an orator was classic.

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Simple Sentences.

1. All human *excellence is comparative*.
2. A clear *conscience fears* no accusation.
3. A timely *kindness is* a double good.
4. *Attach* no reproach to mere poverty.
5. A good *end warrants* not the use of bad means.
6. A frugal *plenty marks* the wise man's board.
7. By giving way to sin, *afflictions enter in*.
8. *Beauty* without virtue often *proves* a snare.
9. *Custom* without reason *is* ancient error.
10. *Connivance makes* us parties to error.
11. *Deviations from rectitude are approaches* to sin.
12. Ever *consider* adulation as apocryphal.
13. *Fashion is* aptly comparable to an ignis fatuus.
14. *Good seldom comes* of ill-gotten pelf.
15. High *buildings require* firm foundations.
16. *Kindness neglected makes* friendship suspected.
17. *Many* of our wants *are imaginary*.
18. No real *virtue is distinct* from religion.
19. One *danger* sometimes *averts* another.
20. *Solitude hath* no charms for ambition.

Sentences Composite (in Subject).

1. Head *knowledge* and heart *experience* are not always concomitants.
2. *Wisdom, goodness* and *tranquillity* of mind are solid and ennobling benefits.
3. Not only domestic *animals* but also human *beings* habitually need correction.
4. Great *knowledge* as well as great *wealth* is often perverted to base ends.
5. *None* or at least *few* desire the enmity of power.
6. Neither *piety* nor *philosophy* will sanction excessive sorrow.
7. *Destroying* the creations or *wasting* the fruits of industry will, in time, bring on poverty.
8. It is an affliction *to teach* the stupid or *to have* charge of the vicious.
9. *To pass by* an offence rather than *to invite* its repetition is evidence of wisdom.
10. Great *desire* to succeed, likewise great *pluck* in executing are essential to success.

Sentences Composite (in Predicate).

1. A quiet mind *is* more easily *lost* than *gained*.
2. A relative pronoun *relates* to and *connects* its clause with an antecedent.
3. He *labored* earnestly but *did* not *succeed*.
4. Justice *is* a foundation *principle* and *must not be violated*.
5. He had found means *to unite* business with pleasure and *to gain* the rewards of diligence.
6. A suspicious spirit *is the source* of many calamities and *inflicts* much misery.
7. The active mind of man *is* seldom *satisfied* with his present condition or *content* with his future prospects.
8. Give me neither poverty nor riches, lest I *be poor* and *steal*, or lest I *be full* and *deny* Thee.
9. The silk-worm, having spun her task, *lays* her eggs and *dies*.
10. Charity *is* the *comforter* of the afflicted and the *protector* of the oppressed.

Sentences Composite (in Subj. and Pred.).

1. Both *men* and *beasts* *desire* comfort and *endeavor* to obtain it.
2. Neither *judgment* nor *perception* can always *decide* correctly, or *satisfy* the mind.
3. *The wise* rather than *the gay* *have* the greatest average of happiness and most *enjoy* life.
4. Either *passion* or *obstinacy* *is* a great *hindrance* to a person and *should be overcome*.
5. Shall *you* and *I* *do* all the work and *have* none of the pleasures.
6. The *soldiers* rather than the *officers* *require* and *should receive* the thoughtful care of authority.
7. *To insult* the helpless or *injure* the afflicted *is* *dastardly* and *deserves* punishment.
8. *Denying* justice or *mocking* the distressed *are* grievous *wrongs* and *invite* retribution.
9. Not only *the good* but also *the wise* *are* kind to all and *show* no enmity.
10. *Gold* and *silver* *are* precious *metals* and *are* coined for money.

Sentences Complex (in Subject.)

1. Those, *who engage in the pursuit of happiness*, should not cumber themselves with unnecessary things.
2. Company, *which does not help to improve us*, will certainly have a contrary effect.
3. Any one, *that studies diligently*, will excel.
4. A traveler, *whose fame exceeds his merit*, may be sure he will meet downward slopes.
5. The fact, *that this is a complex sentence*, should be evident.
6. *Whether he will be permitted to go*, is now the question.
7. *For one to succeed*, requires steady application.
8. *Laboring to accomplish useless results*, shows a want of intelligent purpose.
9. *What would please him most*, does not concern us.
10. It is difficult *for persons strongly attached to their interests to be strictly honest*.

Sentences Complex (in Predicate).

1. Men should avoid the company of a person *who is without discretion.*
2. Argument is not allowable in cases of doubt *which are against our own conviction.*
3. I have not been able to find anything *that will perfectly satisfy me.*
4. One may follow the advice of a man *whose conscience is his counselor.*
5. The men wish to know, *whether they will be permitted to work.*
6. A surgeon should not allow, *his attention to be distracted from his patient.*
7. I should be glad to possess *what I could best appreciate.*
8. Men do not always carry a smiling countenance, *when they leave the banquet chamber.*
9. A tide may leave larger vessels aground *while it leaves smaller ones afloat.*
10. I can not do it *as he wishes it done.*

Sentences Complex (in Subj. and Pred.)

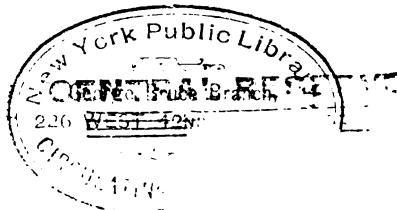
1. Attainments *made without difficulty* little benefit one not *appreciating their value*.
2. *Trying to gratify ambition* brings about trouble *that should be avoided*.
3. *To reason with the angry* is like whispering to a person *who is deaf*.
4. *What is most wanted* is an intelligent leader, *who will give his intellect to the work*.
4. The proposition, *that we second his efforts*, is opposed, *while he takes such action*.
5. *To be too hasty in returning an obligation* is an ingratitude *at which we protest*.
7. *For a person to excel* requires much hard work, *which should be cheerfully done*.
8. The fact, *that he was not there*, shows the other fact, *that he could not have done it*.
9. To work *while you can* gives the means to play *when you may*.
10. *Whoso uses unlawful means* to an end will suffer *when the hour of trial comes*.

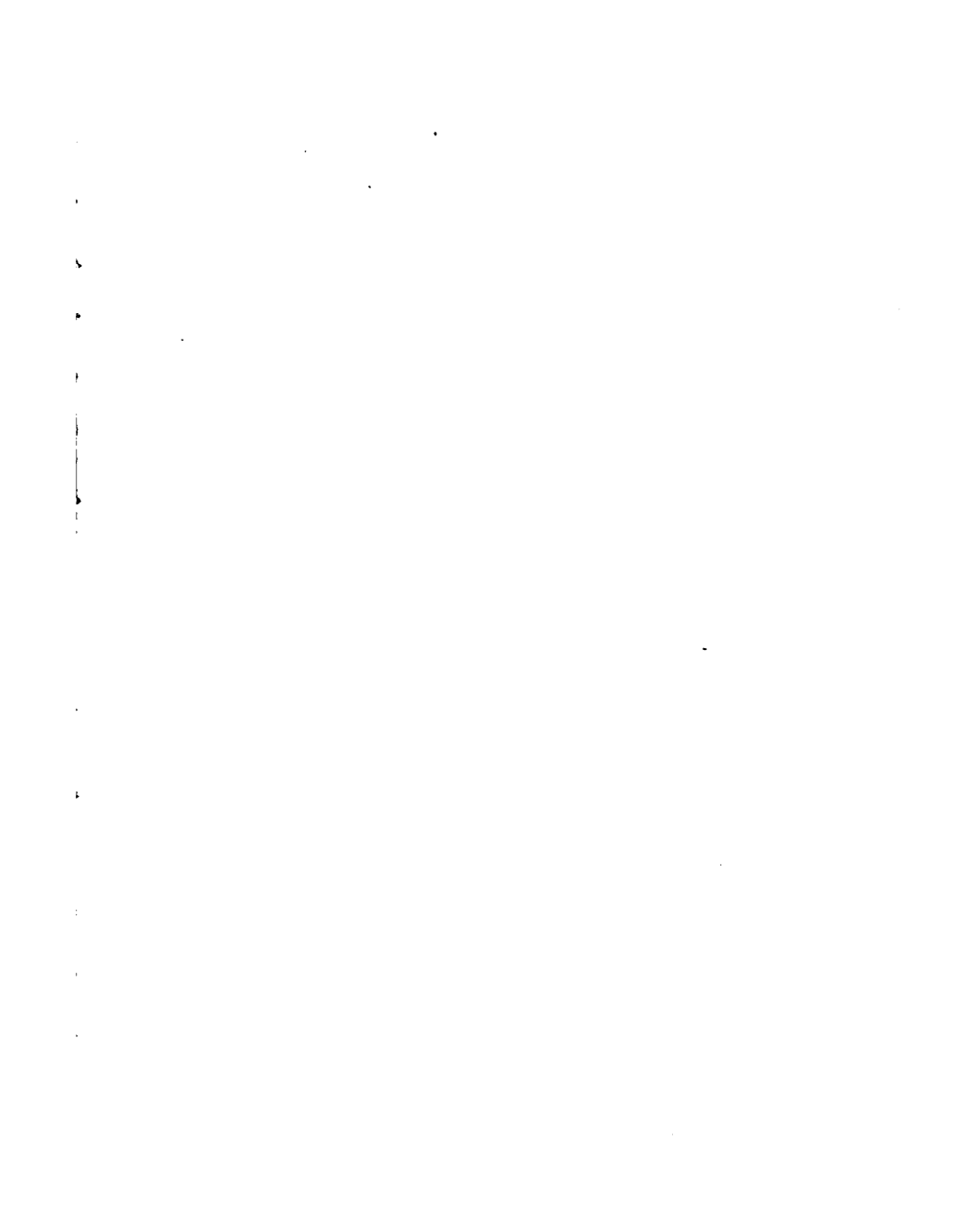
Compound Sentences (Members Coordinate).

1. Imitation has often the credit of invention, *but* Wisdom and Knowledge are distinct.
2. Some remedies are worse than the disease, *and* some comforters distress us greatly.
3. Charity is not blind to the provocations of unkindness, *although* it is forbearing and forgiving.
4. The train arrived late, *then* much confusion arose.
5. The knowledge of all moral duties may not be wanting, *yet* the mind may be corrupt.
6. Labor not to prove what is self-evident, *or* you will waste much valuable time.
7. Some people work diligently to obtain knowledge, *notwithstanding* great difficulty is encountered.
8. Prejudice is like a flaw in a mirror, *inasmuch* as it presents objects to the mind in distorted forms.
9. Some people estimate the value of things by their rarity, *while* many estimate them by their ability.
10. Neither power nor riches give the mind contentment, *whereas* a clear conscience gives peace.

Compound Sentences (Members Subordinate).

1. Hardly is any person so bad *that* he will not do homage to virtue by imitating it.
2. *If* humility be necessary to the reception of truth, our crosses must be blessings in disguise.
3. Letters often give a more favorable opinion of the writers *than* intimate acquaintance will justify.
4. Others sometimes appear to us more wrong than they are *because* we judge them incorrectly.
5. Customs and habits may be continued *till* they acquire the force of law.
6. *Unless* a man follow the dictates of his conscience, he will travel downward.
7. Justice should be rendered to all, *lest* the minds of men become perverted.
8. *As* a candle appears in a dark room, so does virtue amidst vice and folly.
9. *Although* good counsel is often rejected, a person should not refuse to give it.
10. I will not go *except* he promise to attend.





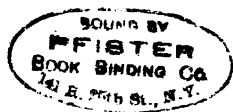
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It also highlights the need for regular audits and the importance of transparency in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls to prevent fraud and ensure the accuracy of financial data. It outlines the key components of a robust internal control system, including segregation of duties, authorization procedures, and regular monitoring and evaluation.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by organizations in managing their financial resources effectively. It discusses the importance of budgeting, forecasting, and cost management, and provides practical advice on how to overcome common financial management challenges.

4. The fourth part of the document explores the role of technology in modern accounting and finance. It discusses the benefits of using accounting software and the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest technological advancements in the field.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical considerations in financial reporting and the role of the accounting profession in promoting transparency and accountability. It also highlights the need for ongoing education and training for accounting professionals to stay current in their field.



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